The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,095—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Bangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bustreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 190	Rs. 120	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 130
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Baggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Smirli	1,382	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (viâ Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	300	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	20th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	To follow.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	
Syrian Hall	W. Braud	2,700	400	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 9th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallaard	19th July
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th „
s. DEUCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2303	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2131 370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instan the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

[illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for	
1882	£300,000
1872	£316,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,615,503
1868	£1,579,378	1878	£1,919,139

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(also)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball, Golf, Quoits, Racket and Gnneral Gymkhana kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Mr. Geo. Norville.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 14th JULY, 1881.

THIRD APPEARANCE OF
MONS. AND MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE
AND
THE WONDERFUL
THU-ZETS.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST TIME IN INDIA OF
ROSENQUEST'S SPARKLING OPERETTA,
A NIGHT OF CARNIVAL.

Plan open at SOUNDY & Co.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN RANALD will sail for Liverpool on 16th instant.

The s. s. CLAN GORDON will sail for Genoa and Marseilles on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN STUART will sail for Liverpool on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 18th August

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

MY Wife, MARY LANG, having left my protection, I hereby give notice that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.
J. M. LANG,
Preventive Service.
Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy three-storeyed large HOUSE and two rooms on the loft in Fort, open on four sides, suitable for Parsee family. Rent moderate. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House & Estate Agents.

TO BE LET, first floor of a commodious BUNGALOW in Clare Road, Byculla. Rent only Rs. 55. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House & Estate Agents.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL H. F. BROOKE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co. within one month from this date ; after which no claims will be entertained.

PRYN WEEDON, Administrator.
Bombay, 11th July 1881.

NOTIC HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEA RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE RESIDENT in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the Municipal Corporation in the place of GRATTAN GEARY, Esquire, who under Clause (f), section 8 of the Municipal Act, has ceased to be a member of the said Corporation, by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months,

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace ; 13th July, 1881.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that GOSWAMI SHRI VITHUL RAYJEE SHRI LAL MAMJEE MAHARAJ has contracted to purchase the lands and premises described below ; all persons having claims to the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 31, Medows Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1881.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LITTLE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. All that piece or parcel of garden ground, with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows or dwelling houses, stables, outhouses, and chawls and other the premises standing thereon, together with the carriage drive leading from the public road to the compound gate of the said premises situate lying and being outside the Fort in the subdistrict of Mazagon, on the east side of Dadur Road, admeasuring 91022 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on or towards the east by pieces of vacant ground belonging respectively to Purbhoo Crushnarao Pudmanabh, Casin Jino Barrett, and Parsee Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthukee, and by the premises secondly hereinafter described ; on or towards the west by the pieces of vacant ground belonging to Mahadoo Dhunaje Thakoor, Parsee Muncherjee, and by the premises hereinafter fifthly described, and by the vacant ground of Martin Doming Saux and Amboo Narayen Thackoor ; on or towards the south by the garden ground of Goculdas Liladhur, and partly by the Naigaum Tank ; and on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described.

2. All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, with the trees thereon, lying on the southern and partly on the eastern side of the property firstly abovementioned, and containing by admeasurement——square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows ; on or towards the east by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthukee ; on or towards the north partly by the property firstly abovementioned ; on or towards the west by the vacant ground of the said Parsee Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthukee, and partly by the southern wall of the property firstly abovementioned ; on or towards the south partly by the vacant ground of Martin Doming Saux and Amboo Narayen Thackoor and the property hereinbefore firstly described ; and on or towards the south partly by the vacant ground of Pascoal Antone, Juze Francis, and Ignacio Doming Cruz, and partly by the wall of the garden ground of Josi Martund Bapoojee.

3. All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate near and to the south-western side of the property secondly abovementioned, and admeasuring——square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the garden ground of Josi Martund Bapoojee ; and on or towards north, west, and south by the vacant ground of Amboo Narayen Thackoor.

4. All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate near and to the western side of the property secondly above mentioned, and admeasuring——square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the vacant ground of Amboojee Narayen Thackoor ; and on or towards the west and south by the vacant ground of Parsee Bomanjee Jijibhoy Wadia.

5. All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate on the western side of the property firstly hereinbefore described, containing by admeasurement——square yards, and bounded on the east by the wall of the property firstly abovementioned ; on the north by the carriage drive appertaining to the said firstly described property ; on the west by the public road called the Dadur Road ; and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Martin Doming Saux, P. Saux, Amboojee Narayen Thackoor, and Parsee Bomanjee Jijibhoy.

The five plots of ground abovementioned contain by admeasurement 113,285 square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1512, 1672, 1305, and 3778, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ,

A MOST refreshing delightful TONIC BEVERAGE, containing Phosphates of stimulating power, FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.
Per case of 2 doz., Rs. 5-8.

MANUFACTURED BY
B. S MADON & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COUGH ! COLD !! ASTHMA !!!

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... ... Saumur ...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Treacher's Light Dry ...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery ...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Perrier Jouet's finest Dry ...	26 8
	Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Giesler's "For India" ...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ... Superior quality ...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ... Finest Nonpareil ...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ... Fine quality ...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ... ... Superior quality ...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein ...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0 ...	Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY ... ... Finest quality, Red ...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SOILED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

GREATLY REDUCED.

Length	Width	Price.
7 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 8 8 Rs. 10 0 each.
9 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„
18 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0 „
21 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0 „ 40 0 „

COLOURED TAPE

2 yards square, Embroidered Gold, Green, Crimson, Maroon, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 each.

LACE CURTAINS.

Length	Width	Price.
3½ yards.	54 inches. ...	...Rs. 6 8 per pair.
3½ „	54 „ ...	... „ 7 8 „
4 „	58 „ ...	... „ 8 8 „
4 „	58 „ ...	... „ 10 8 „
4 „	58 „ ...	... „ 11 8 „

LENO CURTAINS.

3½ yards 42 inches ..... Rs. 7 8 per pair
3½ „ 50 „ ..... „ 8 8 „

TURKISH TOWELS.

Reduced to As. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000, 1004, 1008, 1012, 1016, 1020, 1024, 1028, 1032, 1036, 1040, 1044, 1048, 1052, 1056, 1060, 1064, 1068, 1072, 1076, 1080, 1084, 1088, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1116, 1120, 1124, 1128, 1132, 1136, 1140, 1144, 1148, 1152, 1156, 1160, 1164, 1168, 1172, 1176, 1180, 1184, 1188, 1192, 1196, 1200, 1204, 1208, 1212, 1216, 1220, 1224, 1228, 1232, 1236, 1240, 1244, 1248, 1252, 1256, 1260, 1264, 1268, 1272, 1276, 1280, 1284, 1288, 1292, 1296, 1300, 1304, 1308, 1312, 1316, 1320, 1324, 1328, 1332, 1336, 1340, 1344, 1348, 1352, 1356, 1360, 1364, 1368, 1372, 1376, 1380, 1384, 1388, 1392, 1396, 1400, 1404, 1408, 1412, 1416, 1420, 1424, 1428, 1432, 1436, 1440, 1444, 1448, 1452, 1456, 1460, 1464, 1468, 1472, 1476, 1480, 1484, 1488, 1492, 1496, 1500, 1504, 1508, 1512, 1516, 1520, 1524, 1528, 1532, 1536, 1540, 1544, 1548, 1552, 1556, 1560, 1564, 1568, 1572, 1576, 1580, 1584, 1588, 1592, 1596, 1600, 1604, 1608, 1612, 1616, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1632, 1636, 1640, 1644, 1648, 1652, 1656, 1660, 1664, 1668, 1672, 1676, 1680, 1684, 1688, 1692, 1696, 1700, 1704, 1708, 1712, 1716, 1720, 1724, 1728, 1732, 1736, 1740, 1744, 1748, 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768, 1772, 1776, 1780, 1784, 1788, 1792, 1796, 1800, 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024, 2028, 2032, 2036, 2040, 2044, 2048, 2052, 2056, 2060, 2064, 2068, 2072, 2076, 2080, 2084, 2088, 2092, 2096, 2100, 2104, 2108, 2112, 2116, 2120, 2124, 2128, 2132, 2136, 2140, 2144, 2148, 2152, 2156, 2160, 2164, 2168, 2172, 2176, 2180, 2184, 2188, 2192, 2196, 2200, 2204, 2208, 2212, 2216, 2220, 2224, 2228, 2232, 2236, 2240, 2244, 2248, 2252, 2256, 2260, 2264, 2268, 2272, 2276, 2280, 2284, 2288, 2292, 2296, 2300, 2304, 2308, 2312, 2316, 2320, 2324, 2328, 2332, 2336, 2340, 2344, 2348, 2352, 2356, 2360, 2364, 2368, 2372, 2376, 2380, 2384, 2388, 2392, 2396, 2400, 2404, 2408, 2412, 2416, 2420, 2424, 2428, 2432, 2436, 2440, 2444, 2448, 2452, 2456, 2460, 2464, 2468, 2472, 2476, 2480, 2484, 2488, 2492, 2496, 2500, 2504, 2508, 2512, 2516, 2520, 2524, 2528, 2532, 2536, 2540, 2544, 2548, 2552, 2556, 2560, 2564, 2568, 2572, 2576, 2580, 2584, 2588, 2592, 2596, 2600, 2604, 2608, 2612, 2616, 2620, 2624, 2628, 2632, 2636, 2640, 2644, 2648, 2652, 2656, 2660, 2664, 2668, 2672, 2676, 2680, 2684, 2688, 2692, 2696, 2700, 2704, 2708, 2712, 2716, 2720, 2724, 2728, 2732, 2736, 2740, 2744, 2748, 2752, 2756, 2760, 2764, 2768, 2772, 2776, 2780, 2784, 2788, 2792, 2796, 2800, 2804, 2808, 2812, 2816, 2820, 2824, 2828, 2832, 2836, 2840, 2844, 2848, 2852, 2856, 2860, 2864, 2868, 2872, 2876, 2880, 2884, 2888, 2892, 2896, 2900, 2904, 2908, 2912, 2916, 2920, 2924, 2928, 2932, 2936, 2940, 2944, 2948, 2952, 2956, 2960, 2964, 2968, 2972, 2976, 2980, 2984, 2988, 2992, 2996, 3000, 3004, 3008, 3012, 3016, 3020, 3024, 3028, 3032, 3036, 3040, 3044, 3048, 3052, 3056, 3060, 3064, 3068, 3072, 3076, 3080, 3084, 3088, 3092, 3096, 3100, 3104, 3108, 3112, 3116, 3120, 3124, 3128, 3132, 3136, 3140, 3144, 3148, 3152, 3156, 3160, 3164, 3168, 3172, 3176, 3180, 3184, 3188, 3192, 3196, 3200, 3204, 3208, 3212, 3216, 3220, 3224, 3228, 3232, 3236, 3240, 3244, 3248, 3252, 3256, 3260, 3264, 3268, 3272, 3276, 3280, 3284, 3288, 3292, 3296, 3300, 3304, 3308, 3312, 3316, 3320, 3324, 3328, 3332, 3336, 3340, 3344, 3348, 3352, 3356, 3360, 3364, 3368, 3372, 3376, 3380, 3384, 3388, 3392, 3396, 3400, 3404, 3408, 3412, 3416, 3420, 3424, 3428, 3432, 3436, 3440, 3444, 3448, 3452, 3456, 3460, 3464, 3468, 3472, 3476, 3480, 3484, 3488, 3492, 3496, 3500, 3504, 3508, 3512, 3516, 3520, 3524, 3528, 3532, 3536, 3540, 3544, 3548, 3552, 3556, 3560, 3564, 3568, 3572, 3576, 3580, 3584, 3588, 3592, 3596, 3600, 3604, 3608, 3612, 3616, 3620, 3624, 3628, 3632, 3636, 3640, 3644, 3648, 3652, 3656, 3660, 3664, 3668, 3672, 3676, 3680, 3684, 3688, 3692, 3696, 3700, 3704, 3708, 3712, 3716, 3720, 3724, 3728, 3732, 3736, 3740, 3744, 3748, 3752, 3756, 3760, 3764, 3768, 3772, 3776, 3780, 3784, 3788, 3792, 3796, 3800, 3804, 3808, 3812, 3816, 3820, 3824, 3828, 3832, 3836, 3840,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

BUSINESS here continues excessively quiet, as in addition to the boisterous weather, which is stopping shipping operations, dealers in the bazaar are still sulking over the imprisonment of their Maharaj, and the Piece-goods market has again been closed.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report a decline of ¼ in Consols and ⅛ in French Rentes, which we quoted at 101 and 120 respectively. The quotations for Indian Government Loans show an advance of ⅛ in Four-and-a half per cents, but a drop of ⅛ in Fours, and ⅛ in Threes-and-a-half, the rates being 85⅛, 91¼, and 103⅜. Bar Silver is unchanged at 50⅝. Money continues easy with the market rate of discount 1 per cent. below the Bank rate, and Indian 4 months' sight Bills at 1⅛ per cent.

In the General Produce markets there are no changes to notice.

Indian Bank shares, with the exception of Hongkong and Shanghai, which are still quoted at £47, are lower. Orientals and Chartered show a decline of 10s., being quoted at £21-10s. and £24, and Chartered Mercantile are £1 lower at £22-10s.

The Manchester Market yesterday was firm, and quotations for 39 inch Shirtings have advanced 1⅛ per piece, and 45 inch Mulls are quoted ¼ per piece higher. Other quotations remain the same as on Friday last.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool is also reported to have closed firm. The day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which, however, only 600 bales were Surats, and prices are quite unchanged.

In New York an advance of ⅛ is reported in Mid-Uplands, the rate being now 11⅛ cents. on the spot, but October deliveries show a decline of '02, being the quoted at 10·44 cents. per pound. The receipts to date show the following comparisons with those of the past two years :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' Receipts ..	3,000	1,000	400
Three days' do. ..	8,000	4,100	800
Total since 1st Sept. ..	5,648,000	4,800,700	4,429,000

COTTON.—There is still nothing doing in this market for export, but the advance in the New York quotation has imparted a somewhat steadier feeling. We quote :—

Good Oomrawuttee	Rs.	177	per Candy.
F. G. F. "	"	168	"
G. F. do.	"	160	"
Good Dholera	"	167	"
F. G. F. do.	"	177	"
G. F. do.	"	169	"
Good Coompta	"	167	"

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Firm at Rs. 30 to Rs. 31-8 per candy for white.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market has been closed to-day, and no sales of any description have been reported.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at yesterday's rates, and closed with a firmer feeling, owing to the anticipation in some quarters that there will be no allotment of Council Drafts in London to-day. Early in the day rather a large business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 7 11-16d. and Fcs. 2·08 per Rupee. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic ...	1s. 7 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ..	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ..	1s. 7¾d.	"
France, 3 " " ..	2·08½	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are at par, and 60 days' sight bills Rs. 99⅜.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at Rs. 105 for Fours, and Rs. 112½ to Rs. 112¾ for Fours-and-a half.

SHARES.—The market was partially closed in the morning, but there was some activity in the afternoon, Press and Spinning Companies attracting the most attention, and any changes in our quotations have been in favour of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C. ..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10¾ do.	625
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Karachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	537½
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	480
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,000
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,985
Hemraj Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	470
Mahim Press Co	400	2,000	1,700	50	425
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	302½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	182½
Prince of W. Press Co.	200	.....	1,500	75	1,540
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	134
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	660
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,850
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,125
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	830
Comrie Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,053
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,115
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	690
Fazulbhoy New Mills ..	400	500	150	..	385
Golam Babe S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,170
Hyderabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,175
Jafar Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jawraj Shalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,255
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,125
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,160
Khedive United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,035
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	..	605
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,930
Maraguo Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	265
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
National Spinning ...	500	1,000	1,000	90	1,150
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,250
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	520
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,175
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,320
Standard	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	770
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	885

LAND COMPANIES.

Freer Land	7,500	150	150	100	220
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	1,000	2,925	30	1,050
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 41 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	610
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,385
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice	1,400	100	100	..	120
Cassim	500	500	300	60	400
and Shipping Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Mechanical Engineering Co.	600	500	all	40	480
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ltd.....	30,000	A 10	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000	B 100	100	..	118
Do. Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	815
Thacker & Company.	1,500	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	20,000	25	15	..	19
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 9th July 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,915	0	0
Merchandize	44,326	0	0
Telegraph	598	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Total Rs.	92,939	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,870	0	0
Merchandize	51,703	0	0
Telegraph	319	0	0
Other Receipts	713	0	0
Total Rs.	91,605	0	0
Increase	1,334	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Lamperts, 1316 tons, Captain G. H. Jones, will sail to-day for Autwerp with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Argosy, 1,218 tons, Captain J. J. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer Avoca, 914 tons, Captain W. D. Webber, with sail to-day for China with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Chindwara, 1533 tons, Captain A. Smith sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Indus, 2,199 tons, Captain T. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st July) with the China Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Calcutta Revd. Mr. T. Vaughan, Mrs. Craven and two children. From Hongkong Mr. T. Eduljee. From Galle Mr. L. A. Rodrigues and Mr. Omerdeen Rucundeen.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1776 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Venice Mr. Bashe. From Sydney to Bombay Dr. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson two infants and servant, Mr. H. Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. Elkington. From Melbourne to Bombay Mr. W. Evans, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. C. Money, Mr. J. Tresseure, Mr. J. Hunt, and Mr. S. Phillips. From Melbourne to Venice Mr. and Mrs. Bell. From Melbourne to Southampton Mr. MacDrysdng.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Indus (s)	Shallard	Calcutta, July 1.
	Bokhara (s)	Orman	Sydney, June 14.
	Thibet (s).....	Jordan	Venice, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
13	Euphrates (s).....	Nailer	P. G. via Kurrachee
	Cavalier (s).....	Burwick	Marseilles.
	Argosy (s)	Johnson	Dunkirk.
	Chindwara (s)	Smith	C. and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Lamperts, Jones to Antwerp.
Steamer Avoca, Webber, to China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Indus, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
8 Comilla (s).....Bulkeley....Chittagong, June 26.
Tibre (s) .....Temple .....Point de Galle, July 2.
Euphrates .....Cameron....London, April 10.
9 Purulia (s).....Lang .....Singapore, June 15.
Dewa Gungadhur Johnson ....Bombay, June 22.
N. D. De La Gard. Dutell .....Bourbon, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Steamer Satara and a steamer (name undistinguishable).
July 9.—Steamers Madras, Discoverer and Africa. Barque Manx Queen.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon (s)—200 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.

FROM LONDON.

Tenedos (s)—20 cases and qr. cask Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teviot (s)—30 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ravenna (s)—3 cases toys, Abdool Wab Hajee Dada.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia (s)—100 packages sarsaparilla and 75 packages florida water, Esoofally Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald (s)—38,800 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 376½ cwts wheat, Jaithanund Chellaram; 440 cwts wheat, Fuzulally Ruzubally; 526 cwts wheat, Versi Devsee; 100 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee; 1,625 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee.
Cypromene—827½ cwts myrabalams, Poonja Jewraj.
Speke Hall (s)—85 bales wool, Pearjee Khan Mahamed; 70 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 31 bales cotton waste, Madun Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s)—22 cases tea 2,253 bales cotton 83 bales seuna 245 packages coffee and 79 packages ginger, The P. and O. Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Lamperts (s)—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Inohmonsin (s)—556½ cwts gingellyseed 262½ cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Antisana—525 cwts wheat, Lalljee Shewjee; 515½ cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Gordon (s)—10 bales silk and 765 cwts gingellyseed, L. Singer and Co; 3,200 cwts mawra flower, Muncherjee Rustomjee.
Rumbh (s)—1,339 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.
Gwalior (s)—109 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
Hathersage (s)—330 cwts gingelly seed Tyebjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—100 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co; 216 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gwalior (s)—100 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior (s)—199 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—75 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 113 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 10 cwts fishmaws and 1 cwt sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi (s)—55 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 56 cwts opium, Abraham Ezra and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. C. and T. and E. V. Hearn.

489-80—In person—Manekjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

7-81—Amardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.

362-79—Shapurjee and H.—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaikaran Savkaran.

275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Issack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Esse.

Adjourned for further direction.

432-76—In person—(a pauper) Jewan Radman vs Khaluck dina Khulfanbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

313-80—Muljee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirang Raghoonathjee—Jefferson, B. and D—Part heard.

396-78—Payne and G.—Janardhun Ramchunder vs the National S. and W. Co.—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

289-79—Payne and G. Chrushnarao Succaram and other vs Rao Bahdhoor Muddun Shricrishna and others AF. T. and J. Macfarlane.

348-78—Payne and G.—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs Abdul Hosein and another—Craigie L. and O.

550-80—In person—Morarjee Hurdass vs Dhondiram Oomerchund and another.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.

676-79—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs Goculdass Girdharilal—J. Macfarlane.

614-79—J. Macfarlane—Baljee vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and others—H. C. and L. and C. and W.

448-80—Ardeshir and H.—Nurrotumdass Candass vs Navivahoo and others—H., C. and L., and S. and Frere.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

238-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Ruttonsey Goculdass vs Omamchumbhut Narayenbhut and another.

Long Causes.

128-80—Jefferson B. and D. Hussonbhoy bin Syedna &c. vs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawala—Payne and G. Part heard.

359-80—Vestonjee K.—Bachoobai and others vs Cooverbai and others—Shapurjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Urmston, Lieut., 6th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Kohat.

JULY 12.

Macby, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat.
Roper, Major, 98th Regt., on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.
Birch, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Shahajanpore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Phelps, Lieut. Col., Commissary General, on duty, to Mhow and Neemuch.

JULY 13.

Watson, Major, 29th Regt., on duty, to Asirghar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, July 13, 1881.

1 Members are reminded that the range at Colaba is only available on Tuesday and Friday evenings for practice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India, July 9.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Major A. C. Toker, B. S. C., has been appointed to officiate as Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept., with effect from the 2nd instant, vice Major H. S. Jarrett, on leave.

Mr. G. Campbell, Chief Insr. of Police in British Burma, to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in that Province, with effect from the 24th Feb, vice Mr. W. A. Banbury, or until further orders.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Sirdar Baghail Singh, Extra Asst. Supdt., 2nd Class, and Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the 22nd Aug. next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. Fedden, Asst. of the 2nd Garde in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days, under Sec. 71 Chapter V., of the Civil Leave Code, from the 3rd proximo, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., B. L., Chief Judge of Mysore, is appointed, to be also Judicial Comsr. of Coorg.

Lieut.-Col. Tredway G. Clarke, Madras S. C. is appointed to be Supdt. and Dist. and Sessions Judge of Coorg, with effect from the 29th March.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hill, Madras S. C., is appointed to be Supdt. and Dist. and Sessions Judge of Coorg substantive pro-tempore, vice Lieut.-Col. T. G. Clarke, employed on other duty.

The Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. C. W. Street, Secy. to the Chief Comsr., British Burma, and Offig. Comsr. of the Pegu Division, to be Comsr. of the Irrawaddy Division, Lieut.-Coll. Street will continue to officiate as Comsr. of Pegu until further orders.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Deputy Comsr of the 1st Grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Comsr. of the Irrawaddy Division during the absence of Lieut. Col. Street, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. Rigg, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. D. on his return from furlough.

Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Offg. Supdn. Officer, 1st Regt., Central India Horse, is granted leave of absence for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to study the Hindustani language.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Capt. R. V. Riddell, R. E., having been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, during the absence of Col. J. F. Tennant, R. E., C.I.E., on privilege leave, received charge of that office after noon on the 2nd July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. has been pleased to make the following appointment on H. E.'s Personal Staff :—

Lieut.-Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, Comdt., 3rd Bl. C., to be Hony. Aide-de-Camp, vice Col. C. M. Mac-Gregor, K. C. B., C.I.E., vacated on promotion to local Major-General.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Com. in-C. in India, with effect from the 27th June.

E. F. Chapman, C. B., R. A., to be Military Secy.

Capt. A. J. Pearson, R. A., Offig. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Genl., is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major the Hon. C. Dutton 85th Foot, resigned. Dated 25th March.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. N. R. Burlton, Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class, and Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl., to be Depy. Comsy.-Genl.

Major. J. B. Smith, Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, and Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl., to be Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Badcock, C. B., Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl. 1st class, and Offg. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class, to be Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class.

Lieut.-Col H. Rowband, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Depy Asst. Comsy. Genl. 1st, class.

Capt. L. W. Christopher, Sub-Asst. Comy. Genl., 1st class, and Offg. Depy.-Asst. Comy. Genl., 1st class, to be Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl., 2nd class.

Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, Sub-Asst. Comy. Genl., 2nd class, and Offg. Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Sub-Asst. Comy. Genl., 1st class.

With effect from the 13th June, vice Col. T. H. Sibley, Depy. Comsy. Genl., retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgn. in H. M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bl. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surg. Sambhu Chandra Nandi, M. B., arrived at Bombay; 14th April.

Surgn. P. de H. Haig, to be Medical Officer, vice Surgn.-Major G. Thomson, M. B., transferred to civil employment.

The appointment of Surgn. J. G. Hancock notified in G. G. O. No. 213 of 1881, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary assistantary leave :—

Major J. A. D. Gordon, Genl. List, Infantry Wing Comdr., 2nd (Queen's Own) Regt. of N. (L.) I., (p. a.) for two years, with effect from the 5th May.

Major S. C. MacTier, S. C., Wing Comdr., 33rd (The Allahabad) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.)

Capt W. Hailes, S. C., Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl on the establishment, (m. c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut.-Col. (B. Col.) G. A. Brown, S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major G. S. Hills, S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Mojor D. G. Pitcher, S. C. (m. c.) for three months.

Capt. G. F. Churchill, S. C. (m. c.) for three months.

Capt. G. W. Deane, S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieut. R. W. Macleod, S. C. (m. c.) for four months.

Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, (m. c.) for six months.

Sugn.-Major H. D. S. Compigne, M. D., (m. c.) for six months.

Surg.-Major L. F. Dickson, M. D., 13th (The Shekhawattee) Reg. of N. I., is granted 182 days' extension (m. c.) of the furlough notified in G. G. O. No. 1204 of 1879.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—To be Captains.—Lieut. C. W. Muir, 7th July.

Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, 7th July.

Lieut. C. C. Whistler, 7th July.

Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, 7th July.

Lieut. G. B. Austin, 8th July.

Lieut H. N. Webb, 8th July.

Bengal Army.—To be Majors.—Capt. D. C. Hennessy, Genl. List, Infantry, 4th July.

Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, Genl. List, Infantry, 4th July, 1881.

Native Army—13th Bengal Lancers, Ressaidar Jelall Khan, to be Ressaldar, vice Dost Mahomed Khan, invalided; Jemadar Khadum Ali Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jelall Khan promoted, and to be Woordie-Major, vice Dowlut Singh, who resigns his appointment; Kote-Duffadar Meeah Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khadum Ali Khan, promoted,—10th Nov, 1880.

5th Regt of N. L. I.,—Havildar Salmut Ally Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sahib Allee, invalided, 28th April.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regt.—Havildar Sootar Sing Thapna, to be Jemadar, *vice* Taljee Rawut promoted, 8th March.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—To be Lieuts.

Second-Lieut J. F. Thomson. Dated 14th Feb, 1879.

Second-Lieut. Gregory Sam. Dated 16th May, 1879.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Langford Brown, Bengal S. C.,—3rd July, 1881.

Surgeon-Major William Smith Caldwell, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Navigating-Lieut. J. S. Barrett, R. N. (retired), 1st Grade Officer in command of the I. G. turret ships Abyssinia and Magdala, and in charge "Hulks and vessels in ordinary," Bombay, to officiate as Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, during the absence of Mr. Place.

Mr. F. Place, Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs in lieu of privilege leave.

Mr. D. P. Jones, Offg. 1st Grade Officer, to be a 1st Grade Officer, with effect from the 3rd July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Douglas, Depy. Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is promoted to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 23rd April.

The following reversions take place from the 30th June.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class I, to Supdg. Engr., Class II.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R. E., Offg. Supdg. Engr Class II, to Supdg. Engr., Class III, temporary rank.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class III, to Ex. Engr., 1st Grade.

Lieut. E. C. Stanton, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade N. W. P. and Oudh, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VIATOR" and "S."—Received.
"FRIEND'S FRIEND."—Declined.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COMBER—July 13th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Edward Comber, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

THE Resolution of Government, which we published on Monday, regarding passports for hadjees going to Mecca, is very imperfect as it stands, and seriously interfering, as it must, with what is deemed a religious duty on the part of millions of Indian subjects, further explanation on the part of Government seems imperative. The orders of Government are that the Commissioner of Police shall grant passports to pilgrims without charge, but only upon being satisfied that each pilgrim, on arrival at Jeddah, will be possessed of Rs. 40, which he is to hand over to the British Consul. It is easy to see that it will be absolutely impossible for the Commissioner of Police, or any other person, to satisfy himself on this point. The possession of a ticket for the voyage out, food on the way, and forty rupees in cash would necessarily be accepted as substantial proof of the pilgrim's ability to land at Jeddah equipped to meet the demands of the Government there. But what is to prevent the same forty rupees doing duty here in Bombay for hundreds of pilgrims? The pilgrims go by thousands every year; most of them are entire strangers to Bombay; nothing can be known positively regarding them; and if any hadjee appears provided as we have suggested above, it will be impossible for the Commissioner of Police to refuse the passport. And yet on leaving the police station with his passport, the hadjee has only to hand the forty rupees to his friend, and he again to another, and the same sum of money will thus obtain any number of passports. It seems to us, further, that the course taken by Government accepts on the part of Government, as to the safe keeping of the money in Jeddah, a responsibility which had best be avoided. The action seems to have been taken on a telegram received from the Political Resident at Aden, reporting that the Turkish Government threatens expulsion of persons arriving without passports. Nothing is said in the telegram with regard to the forty rupees. What is the correspondence regarding this? When was this claim made by the Turkish Government? And has it been resisted by the English Government? Furthermore, by issuing orders that the Commissioner of Police is to give passports only to those who, he is satisfied, will have forty rupees on arrival at Jeddah, does not this Government accept a responsibility to the Turkish Government that the pilgrims with passports shall have this sum of money in hand to deposit at the Consulate? The threat to expel pilgrims from Jeddah is an idle one: how and when are the Turks to expel them? The only possible course would be to prevent their landing at all. But unfortunately for Turkey a very small sum of money would induce any Turkish official to close his eyes while the landing was going on either at night or in some unaccustomed place.

But supposing that the wishes of Government can be carried out, and that every pilgrim has, on arrival at Jeddah, forty rupees to deposit with the British Consul there, who is to guarantee that these pilgrims get their deposits back? How is it possible for any Consul, however clever he may be, to remember the countenance of each individual of eight to ten

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13, 1-49 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received 83 per cent.; all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 50⅞ per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 86; Four-and-a-half ditto 91½.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' APPOINTMENT TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

An extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State has been published, stating that Her Majesty has approved of Major General Sir Frederick Roberts being placed on the staff of the Army in India with the local rank of Lieutenant General, with a view to his commanding the troops in the Madras Presidency.

THE MADRAS RELIEFS.

The local Army reliefs are gazetted as follows:—

Royal Artillery:—12th battery 8th brigade from Madras to England; 19-9th from Madras to Aden; one battery from England to Madras; another battery from England to the Mount.

British Infantry:—Wing 2-7th from Madras to Bellary; 2-16th from Cannanore to Thayetmo; 1-21st from Secunderabad to England; 43rd from Burmah to Secunderabad; one regiment from England to Cannanore; another regiment from England to Madras.

Native Cavalry:—2nd from Kamptee to Bellary; 4th from Bellary to Kamptee.

Sappers:—B. Company from Bangalore to Secunderabad; F. Company from Rangoon to Bangulore; G. Company from Bangalore to Secunderabad; H. Company from Secunderabad to Rangoon.

Native Infantry:—6th from Trichinopoly to Cannanore; 10th from Madras to Mercara; 19th from Palaveram to Cannanore: 22nd from Rangoon to Madras; 26th from Secunderabad to Thayetmo; 31st from Thayetmo to Secunderabad; 34th from Cannanore to Trichinopoly; 40th from Mercara to Rangoon.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

A Kandahar report dated the 8th states that General Taj Mahomed Khan and sixteen other rebels have been captured by the Terin people and are being sent into Kandahar.

There is much excitement in the city, consequent on the reports brought by merchants of Ayoub having reached Farrah.

The regiment lately arrived has marched to Girishk.

The Amir's troops appear to be in camp at Kalah-i-Gaz, a small district just above Girishk.

It is said that the following sirdars are with Ayoub Khan's force: Hafizulla Khan, Abdulla Khan Nasiri, Sartip Nur Mahomed Khan Kandahari, Kazi Abdul Salam, and Hussein Ali Khan for Sepeh Salar of Afghanistan.

PILGRIMS AND PASSPORTS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Turkish Government now requires all pilgrims and others landing in ports of Hedjaz on the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea to produce passports. Arrangements have been made for the issue of these at Indian ports of embarkation, and passengers are liable to be refused permission to disembark, unless provided with them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LAND COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. William Shaw (Home Ruler), M. P. for Cork, has declined to accept a seat on the Land Commission.

RUSSIA AND MERVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 12.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the rumoured negotiations between the Russian Government and the Merve chiefs, and says that Russia wishes for no extension of territory, but only desires to have her frontier settled, and with this object negotiations have been opened with Persia.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 12.

President Garfield's feverish symptoms have abated.

REPULSE OF ALGERIAN INSURGENTS.

ALGIERS, JULY 12.

The Algerian insurgents have attacked the French at Kreider and been completely repulsed, with a loss of 250 in killed.

BOMBARDMENT OF SFAX.

It is reported that the Tripoli tribes are marching to the relief of Sfax, the bombardment of which town continues.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Compta left here for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7lb. Shirtings.....	5-10½
8¼ lb. do.	7
36 lb. Mule Twist.....	9-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1 7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	85¾
4½ do. do.	91½
5 per cent. Consols for account	101
6 do. French Rentes	120
Bar Silver.....	50⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	103⅜
Oriental Bank Shares	£21-10
Chartered ,, ...	£21
Do. Mercantile Shares.....	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£47

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, July 13, 3-35, P. M.

Mail steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

At 6 a. m.	80·1
,, 10 a. m.	82·5
,, 2 p. m.	84·3
,, 4 p. m.	81·9

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 12.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3 Farht.

A REPORT from the Meteorological Office at Colaba states that there is a cyclonic disturbance to the northward. At 4 p. m. on Tuesday the centre was between Rajkot and Kurrachee, probably in the neighbourhood of Bhuj, and it seemed to be moving inland. At 10 a.m. yesterday morning the barometer was still falling at Karachi and at Deesa, and the few special reports received yesterday from the neighbourhood of the disturbance confirm those of the previous afternoon in showing that the cyclonic vortex is slowly moving inland.

GOOD-SERVICE pensions have been granted to Lieutenant General W. S. Hatch, R. A.; Colonel (Brigader General) Sir Chas. Henry Palliser, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; Major General F. R. Maunsell, C. B., R. E.; and Major General Arthur Bunny, C. B., R. A.

A RETURN is published in the *Gazette of India* showing the figure of merit obtained by the several Volunteer Rifle Corps in India in the last annual musketry course. The Northern Bengal State Railway Corps heads the list, with an average of 123·28, and all the men extra efficients; the 1st Punjab V. R. C. is second, with 115·44, and 80·28 per cent. of extra efficients; the Calcutta corps third, with 114·64, and 85·09 per cent. of extra efficients; the Bombay corps fourth, with 113·69, and 82·85 per cent. of extra efficients; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Ry. Corps fifth, with 111·45, and a percentage of 62·50 extra efficients. The G.I.P. Corps is fourteenth, having a figure of merit of only 95·57, though its percentage of extra efficients is 68·95.

THE Accounts Branch of the Military Department, at present under Colonel Newmarch, Military Accountant-General, will shortly become an integral part of the Military Department. The Accountant-General will, under the new arrangement, occupy much the same position in the Military Department that Colonel Innes does in the D. P. W.

THE quantity of tea exported in June was 1,931,886lbs., as compared with 1,667,526lbs. exported in June, 1880.

THERE has, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, been some talk at Simla lately about reviving the appointment of Minister of Public Works, there being a general feeling that the interests at stake in this department are so enormous as to make such an appointment necessary. We trust that the efforts made in this direction may not be discontinued, though, strange to say, they are opposed from England.

GENERAL ROBERTS, in a recent speech, intimated the probability of a third honours *Gazette*. While wishing that this statement was correct, for the sake of the many gallant officers hitherto overlooked in the distribution of honours, the Lahore paper warns such against entertaining false hopes, having good authority for stating that a *Gazette* is very improbable.

"WHAT a scandalous story that is about the prisons of Bengal," observes *Truth*. "A death-rate of from 18 to 36 per cent. in one year, owing to 'insufficient' diet, that is to say starvation, is bad enough, but to flog the starving wretches by the thousand, because they cannot work, is infamous. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a mere bagatelle beside this revelation of twelve months in British prisons in Bengal."

ACCORDING to *Life*, there is a report abroad in Liberal club circles that, by way of recognising the services of the late Mr. W. Adam, the Queen will confer on his eldest son that baronetcy which it was in contemplation to bestow on himself before he left the country.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 24 states:—His Highness the Nawab Mukurrum-ood-Doulah Bahadoor, the son-in-law and nephew of Sir Salar Jung, paid a visit to the Mansion House yesterday, and took luncheon with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. He afterwards visited the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange.

A *Daily News* telegram from Lisbon states that the Portuguese Government has renewed its solicitations to the British Government for a modification of the alcoholic scale in favour of Portuguese wines.

MUSTAPHA BEN ISMAIL, the Prime Minister of Tunis, was received by M. Grévy in Paris on June 21st. The Minister said that Tunis was now united to France by bonds of close friendship, and she relied upon the reciprocation of this sentiment by her powerful protectress. M. Grévy said that recent events had been accomplished under the stress of manifest necessity, and without any idea of conquest. As long as Tunis respected the treaty she might count upon the warm sympathy and effective protection of France.

ANOTHER discovery of concealed dynamite has been made by the St. Petersburg police. The police had for some time been dragging the Ekaterinhof Canal, and they found two gutta-percha bags filled with dynamite, and connected by wires. Experts have pronounced the substance to be black dynamite mixed with nitro-glycerine, and it is believed to have been placed in the water very recently. The quantity in both bags was 1 cwt. 20 lb.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that at the request of the Chinese Government Lieutenant Manning, of the American marines, has been granted permission to enter the Chinese naval service, with a view to organizing a Chinese corps of marines.

THE *Standard* understands that, in addition to the honours conferred upon British regiments in the *London Gazette* of the 7th June, her Majesty has sanctioned the issue of a General Order by the Government of India extending to the regiments of the Native Army of India the privilege of bearing the words "Ali Musjid," "Peiwar Kotal," "Kabul, 1879," "Ahmed Khel," "Charasiab," "Kandahar, 1880," and "Afghanistan, 1879-80," respectively, on their standards or appointments, in commemoration of their gallant behaviour during the recent campaign in Afghanistan.

Two claimants to the Tichborne estates have, the New York papers state, recently appeared, one at Winnipeg (Manitoba), and the other at San Francisco, both pretending to be Sir Roger Tichborne The account adds that the San Francisco claimant was subjected to a rigid examination by an eminent lawyer, who declares him to be either the real Roger Tichborne, or a most adroit swindler.

THE Transvaal Commission (a Durban telegram in the *Times* says) is still sitting at Pretoria, but its labours [illegible] doubtful issue. A [illegible] va[illegible] co[illegible] Sy[illegible] *Standard* telegram from Capetown says that Mr. Hudson has left for Pretoria to confer with Cetewayo. The ex-king is said to have expressed himself very strongly on the absolute necessity for a neutral zone to separate the Boers from the Zulus. Should the whole country be restored to the Boers, it is his conviction that war between the Boers and Zulus must ere long take place. Boers and Zulus cannot, he says, live in peace side by side, as individuals of the former race are continually perpetrating aggressive acts against their neighbours. Cetewayo (the correspondent adds) is in low spirits at his continued imprisonment. He longs for a return to Zululand, which he emphatically declares belongs to him. He has sent to England a full statement of his case.

IN reply to a communication forwarded on behalf of a committee of loyal inhabitants of the Transvaal, Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. C. K. White, one of the representatives, denying that he ever promised that the Transvaal should not be given back, and affirming that the statement he made in a letter to Messrs. Kruger and Joubert on 8th June, 1880, that the Government desired to confer on the white population of the Transvaal the fullest liberty to manage local affairs was equivalent to the settlement now about to be made. The letter goes on to say that "the insurrection in the Transvaal proved in the most unequivocal manner that the large majority of the white settlers were strongly opposed to British rule, and were prepared to make the greatest sacrifices to recover their self-government. It was thus shown that the original ground upon which the Transvaal was annexed, namely, that the white settlers were prepared, if not to welcome, at all events to acquiesce in British rule, was entirely devoid of foundation, while no hope any longer remained of leading them by a prospect of confederation to an altered view." It is further stated that inasmuch as the Boers, who number six-sevenths of the population of the Transvaal settlers appear united in sentiment, "her Majesty's Government could not deem it their duty to set aside the will of so large a majority by the only possible means—namely, the permanent maintenance of a powerful military force in the country."

REGARDING the new Italian loan, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"At first it was supposed that the house of Rothschild would be the agents, but they, through, it would appear, the influence of the French Government, have declined the task, and their place may probably be taken by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. and Messrs. C. I. Hambro and Son. Negotiations, however, are not yet concluded. A very curious and far from pleasant glimpse of the relations of the French Government to the money market and the 'haute finance' generally is afforded by its treatment of this loan. From what we can learn, the French Ministry offered to facilitate the floating of the loan by all the means in its power, to order it to be quoted on the Bourse, and so forth, as a *quid pro quo* for the recognition by Italy of the French absorption of Tunis. Italy rejected the bargain, and since then every obstacle has been put in the way of the loan. The results of a withdrawal from the gold reserves of Western Europe of £16,000,000 in two years by Italy may be scarcely perceptible, or it may be in the highest degree important. All depends on a conjunction of circumstances impossible to foresee. The only safe thing to predict, therefore, seems to be that, speaking in a general way, the tendency of an extension of a gold currency into Italy must be to enhance the value of gold. If our supplies remain the same or increase but little, at the same time that the area over which the metal is in use is much extended, the value of gold must tend upward. In other words, the carrying out of the Italian programme should have a more or less marked effect in keeping the price of commodities low, as measured by gold, except in those countries which, like the United States, are able to command an excessive supply of the metal, where of course the general tendency is just the reverse. But can Italy keep the gold? That is the most doubtful point of all."

SOME violent proceedings are reported in a *Standard* telegram to have taken place at a meeting of Irishmen held in the beginning of June at Academy Hall, in Third Avenue, New York, to hear a Fenian orator from the West, Judge Brennan, who advocated that fire and the sword should be carried into Ireland. He alleged that the explosion of the Doterel was part of a scheme of vengeance which had been prepared. He urged the Irish to fight, and commended to them the use of dynamite. He was followed by several other speakers, all of whom spoke to the same effect. Appeals were made for subscriptions to the skirmishing and other funds. At Fall River, Massachusetts, on Saturday night, Judge Brennan made another speech of two hours' duration before an immense audience at a meeting on behalf of the Land League Skirmishing Fund. "The enthusiasm was unbounded, and every allusion to the improved science of dynamite and an Irish war on England's soil was received with round after round of cheers." At the conclusion of the judge's remarks, O'Donovan Rossa was loudly called for, and came forward amid deafening applause. He spoke very briefly, and said:—

I have little to say, the judge having covered every point. I might refer to this, however, which I wish to be understood by everybody in doubt about it, and that is, the English man-of-war Doterel was sunk in the Straits of Magellan by the aid of the Skirmishing Fund; and the English Government is afraid to acknowledge the fact lest it should give encouragement to the good men who are labouring that way for the liberation of Ireland from slavery. "Buckshot" Forster has referred to me in anything but complimentary terms. "Buckshot" Forster is an assassin of my race, and I here and now stigmatise him as a poltroon and a liar. If he objects to this language I am prepared to meet him in France, eye to eye, and sword to sword.

According to a later telegram, O'Donovan Rossa now denies having stated that he knew that explosives were to be placed on board the Doterel, but declares that he was informed last December that the Irish would soon destroy as many English war vessels as possible.

ARRANGEMENTS were being made when the mail left for the volunteer review by the Queen on the 9th instant, at which Reuter informed us 56,000 men were present under arms. It was expected that a striking feature would be the strong muster of several of the provincial corps. The 1st Berks, under the command of Sir C. P. Hunter, was expected to turn out very few short of a thousand of all ranks; while of two corps from Manchester, one was to muster over 900, and the other very nearly 900 officers and men. The 1st Manchester (6th Lancashire), whose uniform is scarlet, was to hold the place of honour in the Army Corps, under the command of Prince Edward, forming the right battalion of the first brigade in the first division of the Second Corps; and the 2nd Manchester was appointed a corresponding position, with its 925 officers and men, on the right of the second brigade, all the battalions in which were clad in rifle green. An analysis of the returns which had been issued shews that of the grand total of 50,389 of all arms, the estimated number which would attend the review, the artillery (11 regiments) was expected to supply 4,375; engineers (5 regiments), 1,854; and infantry (88 regiments), 44,154 officers and men. In all, 34 counties in England and Wales were to be represented, 31 in the former and 3 in the latter.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S tertiary title of "Baron Arklow" has been challenged by Lord James Butler on behalf of his brother the Marquis of Ormonde, "Chief Butler of Ireland," who has enjoyed the title of Baron Arklow from a time beyond the memory of men and antiquaries. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"There is one weak point in Lord James Butler's case, and that is that the barony of Arklow was bestowed on the Duke of Sussex eighty years ago. Did the Butlers challenge it then, and if not why not? We do not know whether the Committee of Privileges will be called upon to adjudicate between the rival Bo[illegible]s, but a *modus vivendi* might be established between them if the Marquis would revert to the more ancient spelling of 'Arcle.' It is nothing but a question of names after all, and for that matter we do not see why there should not be two Barons Arklow, especially as both of them have got other and better sounding titles to fall back upon."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	40 40	42 12	37 64	40 59
12 Tuesday.....	1 2	..	..	..
13 Wednesday.....	..	0 7	0 5	0 20
Total....	41 42	42 19	37 69	40 79
July 13, 1880 ..	37 57	39 8	32 53	35 76

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·580
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air.....	·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind ..W, WSW, W, WSW, SW,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours'.....	219
Fall of Rain'	1·02
Total fall during month	23·73
,, year..	41·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th.....	0·0

From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(13th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·418	89·5	WNW	16	0·02
Surat.....	·562	84·6	S	23	0·09
Bombay.	·688	82·5	SW	26	0·99
Ratnagiri	·759	82·3	1 strong	..	0·38
Karwar.....	·850	83·1	W 1 fresh	..	0·51
Mangalore...	·901	83·0	S S W	3	0·76
Calicut	·937	79·6	S W	9	1·05
Cochin	·918	84·5	W S W	2	0·16
Masulipatam.	·747	92·0	W	..	0·01
Madras.....	·802	91·0	W	10	0·15
Negapatam ..	·838	93·0	S W	10	0·00

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural department, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending the 5th July:—

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agricultural prospects have improved during the week, as there has been more or less rain in almost all parts of India. In British Burmah, Assam, and Bengal the wet weather continues. In Northern India, from the Bengal frontier onwards as far as Sialkot, showers are reported, though both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab some districts need more rain. In one or two of the States of Rajputana also the rainfall has, as yet, been insufficient; but in others, in several of the Central India States and in Berar, there have been seasonable falls. The rain on the Bombay coast, in Coorg and in the Central Provinces has been heavy; and in parts of the territories last mentioned the autumn sowings have been somewhat retarded by too much wet. On the other hand, the slight rain reported from Mysore has not yet sufficed to prevent prospects from being doubtful; and in Baroda, Ahmednagar, the Southern Mahratta Country, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency further rainfall would be beneficial.

On the whole, the improvement in the season is principally apparent in the centre of the country, and in the eastern and central districts of the Punjab. The accounts, however, from Mysore are distinctly better than they were last week.

MADRAS—(July 6th).—In Kernool Cultivation almost at a standstill, and young crops suffering from want of rain, except one taluk; cattle disease in parts. In Chingleput (Madras) Water-supply diminishing; crops withering in parts; harvest paddy, out-turn moderate; cultivation opperations progressing; fever and small-pox in parts, and cattle disease more general. In Coimbatore, standing crops—wet generally good, dry suffering from want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. In Tanjore, crops wilting for want of water. In Madura, Harvest cholum, yield average; water-supply deficient. In Malabar, rain sufficient in all parts for standing crops. General Remarks.—General prospects good.

BOMBAY.—(July 6th).—Rain in all districts, but insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Baroda and slight in the Southern Mahratta Country; cholera decreasing in Surat and Broach and continuing in Baroda.

BENGAL.—(July 5th).—Rain in every district, facilitating ploughing and sowing; bhadoi crops still being sown and amun seedlings transplanted; jute, rice, sugarcane, &c., promising, jute and early rice being cut and indigo manufacture in some places; prospects of crops good; food cheap; rivers rising; public health generally good; fever prevalent in a few places.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.—Showers have fallen in all districts, weather close and hot; kharif crops generally germinating well, but more rain is wanted, especially in rice-growing districts; prices on the whole stationary, but rising slightly in Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Allahabad; general health good, but cholera still about in Meerut and Kumaun; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun.

PUNJAB.—(July 5th).—Reports for the past week fairly favourable, but a few districts still need rain for the autumn crop sowings.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Weather cloudy and close; rain general, with heavy showers in every districts; kharif sowings progressing, but retarded in some parts by recent heavy rain; cholera abating in Jubulpore division; public health generally good; cattle-disease still reported; prices easy.

BRITISH BURMAH.—(July 2nd).—A little small-pox and cholera in places in Pegu, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab, in some districts of Pegu, and in Toungoo; weather generally seasonable.

ASSAM.—(July 6th).—Prospects of crops good, cattle-disease in Cachar much diminished. Health at Gauhati better, but reports of cholera from a few places in district.

MYSORE AND COORG.—(July 6th).—In Bangalore slight rain throughout the province, but increasing towards the Ghâts at the end of the week; prospects still continue doubtful; ploughing retarded by lateness of the season; health fair; prices show a tendency to rise. From Mysore no reports received. In Mercara rainfall sufficient for rice nurseries; rain required in Nanjarajpatna taluk for ragi, cardamom, and coffee; prospects good.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.—(July 6th).—Rainfall general and beneficial to crops sown; kharif sowings continue.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.—(July 6th).—Agricultural prospects favourable; health generally good, cholera reported in the Panna and Chittarpur States, cattle-disease prevalent in Datia and Panna.

RAJPUTANA.—Prospects greatly improved, and yesterday's rain appears to be general.

NEPAL.—(July 1st).—Rice planting has been in active progress during the week; every prospects of more rain; agricultural prospects good.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Indus (s), from Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Sydney; Thibet (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Cavalier (s), Marseilles; Argosy (s), Dunkirk; Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ramleh and the Columbia entered, and the Cavalier left the dock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

THEFT.—Gopall Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver waistchain, valued at Rs. 20, and Rs. 3-6 in cash, the property of Geerjee, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT NESBIT-LANE, BYCULLA.—Dewraj Drickpal, residing at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of Rs. 200 in cash, alleged to have been stolen from an open box which was left in his room.

THEFT.—Dhondoo Bhicajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a tin-box containing cash and postage stamps, of the collective value of Rs. 40-10-11, the property of Messrs. Nebel and Company, Elphinstone-circle, Fort. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 9th July, was 47 feet and 4 tenths; in the corresponding week of last year it was 51 feet and 1 tenth. The rainfall up to date was 20 inches 97 cents; in the corresponding week of last year it was 34 inches 2 cents.

GAMBLERS.—Syud Ahmed Faiz Mahomed and nine others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Jail-road with dice, cards, and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Bappoo Hurry, a groom in the employ of Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee, whilst washing his master's horse at the stables, in Rampart-row, East, was kicked by the animal on the stomach and thrown violently against the stable wall. The man was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he remained unconscious up to yesterday morning.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The back wall of a two-storeyed bungalow at Mahim fell in on Tuesday last; but no one was injured. The wall by the side of the Queen's-road towards Malabar Hill is being washed away. The Warden-road and the Nepean Sea-road have been damaged in several places, and a large quantity of stones and gravel has been thrown over it by the waves.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Babajee Bappoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges; one of stealing a *saree* belonging to Gajee, woman, and the other of having in his possession nine pieces of wearing apparel reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road on view of the body of Ragooba Balcrishna, aged twenty-eight years. Deceased was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, solicitors. On the evening previous, at about 8 o'clock, he jumped into the Cowasjee Patel Tank, and was drowned; his body being recovered by the police by means of drags. Deceased, it appears, was addicted to drink and constantly quarreled with his father. The verdict was "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Cowasjee Patel Tank."

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company in Church Gate-street, Mr. M. R. de Quadros presiding, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 27th ultimo. At that meeting resolutions were adopted for winding up the company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1866, and appointing Messrs. M. R. de Quadros, John Greenwood, and Chunilal Nanchand liquidators at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The liquidators were authorized to sell and transfer to a new company about to be established under the name of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, having a capital of Rs. 20,00,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 400 each, the whole of the property, the business and rights of the Albert Mills Company, &c., under certain terms. The resolutions having been confirmed, the meeting separated.

THE *TIMES OF INDIA* LIBEL CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Henry Curwen, Editor, and Mr. C. E. Kane, Manager, of the *Times of India*, were charged with having libelled Mr. C. M. Thomas was again called on. Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendants; and Mr. Khanderao Morojee for the prosecution.

Mr. Khanderao said,—In this case, which was fixed for two o'clock to-day, I wrote to the defendants' solicitors last evening that the prosecutor did not intend to proceed any further with the case. I will therefore ask your Worship to allow us to withdraw from the prosecution.

Mr. Winter.—Before your Worship makes any order, I should ask your permission to make some slight explanation on the part of Mr. Curwen and Mr. Kane. As the case is now finished, we have had no opportunity at all of giving our version of the matter. I think it is only fair to ask your Worship's permission to—

The Magistrate.—I don't think any one can doubt Mr. Curwen acted *bonâ fide* and for the public good.

Mr. Winter.—I am obliged to your Worship for that expression of opinion; and I may be permitted to say that nothing can more fully endorse your Worship's remark and Mr. Curwen's opinion than the steps now adopted by the prosecutor. Fearing what had come out in the case, and fearing further cross-examination, the prosecutor now retires; and I think that by adopting that step he has laid himself open to the charge of vexatiously instituting these proceedings. I would therefore ask your Worship to mark your sense of the conduct of the prosecutor by allowing the compensation which it is in your Worship's power to give under the Presidency Magistrates' Act.

Mr. Khanderao.—My friend wants fifty rupees for each defendant?

The Magistrate.—Is there any chance of your getting it?

Mr. Winter.—Well, it will further carry out the views which your Worship has expressed, that this was not a case which should have been brought into court. However, I am entirely in your Worship's hands on that point.

The Magistrate.—As the prosecutor offers no further evidence, the case is dismissed.

Mr. Winter and Mr. Khanderao then asked his Worship to return the papers and documents belonging to their clients. His Worship having made an order to that effect, the parties left the court.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court Jehangeer Byramjee, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, actuaries and accountants, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Henry Davy, an accountant carrying on business in this city under the name of Messrs. Fretwell, Davy and Co.

Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Framjee Patuck for the defence.

Mr. H. Davy, in his evidence, stated that the defendant had written an anonymous letter to Mrs. Hunt, a milliner having her place of business in Church Gate-street, Fort, wherein he was defamed. The letter ran as follows:—

"Mrs. Jacob Hunt,

Beware of Fretwell, Davy and Co. The former is sent in jail on Saturday last for Thorpe and Co.'s debt, and he is preparing his petition and schedule for insolvency; and the latter will reap the same consequence for his debts."

A WELL-WISHER."

June 15, 1881.

This letter was handed to the witness about a week ago by Mrs. Hunt. The Mr. Fretwell referred to was not, and never had been, a member of the firm. Witness was not in debt, and the latter portion of the letter was totally false and likely to injure his reputation. He, witness, believed that the defendant had written and sent the letter to Mrs. Hunt.

Mr. William Price a fibre manufacturer, being examined, said that he used to correspond with defendant, and the letter in question appeared to be be written in a feigned handwriting. He witness could not swear that the letter was in the handwriting of the defendant, but the formation of some of the letters did resemble these generally formed by the defendant.

Mr. Walker at this stage said that the only other witness to prove the identity of the handwriting was Mrs. Hunt, who not being in good health was unable to attend at the Court, and he applied that her evidence might be taken at her residence in the Fort. His Worship granted the application, and it was arranged that Mrs. Hunt should be examined on Friday morning next, the 15th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Dealers for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship:—

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, who had been in jail at the instance of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, his solicitors in four suits in the High Court, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel remarked that the grounds alleged in the affidavits amounted to a dispute between the insolvent and his solicitors as to insufficiency of advances made by the former to the later, but that there was nothing whatever to disentitle the insolvent to the usual protection order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, opposed the application, on the ground of fraud on the insolvent's part in acting in breach of an agreement he had come to with his solicitors.

His Lordship remarked that the allegation against the insolvent could be dealt with at the hearing. An interim order was granted.

RE SHEWCHAND RAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. An order of adjudication in insolvency was made in the case on the 22nd ult. His Lordship granted an interim order.

RE PEERMAHOMED GOOLAM MAHOMED.

Mr. Daver applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was, on the 18th August, last dismissed for want of prosecution. Leave to file petition was granted.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE SURTEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a two-months' postponement, on the ground of the insolvent's illness. He was an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and had sent a certificate from Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, G. G. M. C., who lived near him at Dadur, and certified that insolvent was suffering from malarious fever and acute congestion of the liver.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, opposed the application, on the ground that it had not a certificate from Dr. Gostling, the medical gentleman in the employ of the company.

His Lordship directed that a proper medical certificate from the officer of the company should be produced at the next court day. Meantime, insolvent's interim order was extended for a week only.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

R. KELLY VS. HENRY DAVY.

THE plaintiff, R. Kelly, proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, sued to recover from defendant, Henry Davy, Rs. 1,000 on account of board and lodging, including wines, at the Byculla Hotel. Defendant appeared in person, and admitted the debt. Judgment was accordingly given in favour of plaintiff, with costs, the debt to be payable by six monthly instalments.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Third Judge.)

MESSRS. RAGUNATH JETHA, VS. RAHIMKAN HASSIM KHAN.

THIS was a suit to recover Rs. 1,000, the amount of a promissory note. Judgment was delivered in favour of defendant, as Dr. Gopal Sewram certified that defendant, at the time of acceptance of the present promissory note, was suffering from paralysis and did not know right from wrong.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer Good Service Pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 10th December, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General)

tor-General of Gaols has been directed to submit, in future, quarterly returns showing the number of corporal punishments inflicted on the convicts in each district gaol, and the knowledge that these returns will be submitted to Government will act as a powerful check upon gaol suprintendents. The Lieutenant-Governor has also under consideration the possibility of, in many cases, substituting for corporal punishment some forms of penal labour distateful to the prisoners, but not hurtful to their health, and some forms of penal diet, which shall fulfil the same conditions." Although, therefore, there is some inaccuracy and much exaggeration in the statements of Indian newspapers referred to, there is, I regret to say, some, and too much, foundation for them. The facts brought to notice have, as I have shown, not escaped the attention of the Government of Bengal or of India; but the result of their inquiries has not yet been fully communicated to me, especially as regards the scale of prison diet. I have given directions that further information shall be at once furnished. I have just received a telegram from India, of which the following is an extract:—"Regarding corporal punishment, the last reply from the local Governments was received yesterday. Regarding the diet scale in Bengal gaols, the report of the special committee is awaited. A telegraphic reminder was sent to-day. The Inspector of Gaols' report not yet received." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he would next week ask whether Bengal was distinguished above all the other presidencies by the excessive mortality in its gaols; whether the average of deaths among the male prisoners was 180, and among the females 200 per thousand; whether the number of floggings during the year of starvation was not four times greater in proportion than in other years; at what time did the evidence begin to come in to Sir Ashley Eden of the starvation that was more than decimating the gaols; and how long were remedial measures delayed after the receipt of such evidence. He might also give notice that he intended, if possible, to sift the matter thoroughly, not only with reference to Bengal generally, but also with regard to particular gaols.

THE RIOTS IN MARSEILLES.

PARIS, June 20.

Serious collisions have occurred at Marseilles between Frenchmen and Italians, evidently an outburst of long-smouldering passions. On Friday, as already mentioned, there was the alleged hissing of the Tunisian expedition by members of the Italian Club, followed by the attempt of the mob to fling several Italian passers-by into the harbour. On Saturday a band of Frenchmen invaded an Italian broker's office, insisted on an Italian sailor shouting "*Vive la France*," and on his refusal hustled him. The band next went towards the harbour railway station, intercepted several Italian sailors and similarly ill-used them, one of them being struck heavily on the head with a stick. Two Italian shell-vendors were likewise assaulted and the roughs were beginning to hiss in front of the Italian Consulate when the police dispersed them. Later on they tried to throw an Italian into the harbour, and did throw an Italian youth into a fountain. Another Italian, when assaulted, drew out a knife, but was disarmed and took refuge in a doorway. At night cavalry and gendarmerie patrolled the city, but three Italians inveigled a cabman into drinking with them and began to ill-use him. Policemen, however, came up and captured one of them, who feigned to be drunk and refused to answer any questions. A dagger was found upon him. Last night a young Frenchman was stabbed in the street and died on the way to the hospital. Five youths were next assaulted by twenty Italians and two of them fell bathed in blood. A wine-seller received several stabs. In the Old Quarter, which was next invaded by the Italians, three persons were stabbed, two of them dying on the way to the hospital. In the Mairie Quarter, chiefly inhabited by Italians, revolvers were fired and several persons wounded. Two shots were fired at a soldier, but missed him. At the Place Neuve furniture and utensils were thrown from the windows on the police, and in the Rue Mure the Italians threw down burning petroleum. The Faench mob recovering the upper hand, one Italian, covered with wounds, took refuge in a wineshop; another was besieged in a restaurant, but was rescued by the police; a third was taken to the hospital; a fourth, who drew a cutlass, took shelter in a *café* but the mob smashed the windows. The police rescued him, but his skull was cut open, and he could scarcely breathe. Soldiers at length cleared the streets. This morning the wine-seller died; four men, one of them a soldier, had expired in the hospital; a sixth had died in his own house and two more were dying at the hospital, which contained 15 others seriously wounded, and 123 persons of both nationalities were in custody. Single Italians in the streets were still being hustled. The Italian Consul had issued a proclamation to the Italian workmen reprobating the innuendoes which had sown discord between them and the "generous population which gives us its hospitality," and imploring them to be peaceable and show how all feeling of discord was far from their hearts. There are 70,000 Italians in Marseilles, and the French reports represent yesterday's disturbance as deliberately commenced by them, or rather by a small section of them. Many leading Italians have strongly condemned the blessing at the club, and repudiated any animosity to France.

A telegram, dated 1 p.m., reports great excitement as still prevalent in some parts of the city. Scuffles had occurred in five localities; several persons, two gendarmes included, being injured. The suburbs were quiet, as also the factories, but a number of Italian workmen were absent. A further telegram, dated 5 p.m., states that the Prefect and Mayor had divided the town into ten sections a-piece. Mayor being stationed in each. The Mayor, police commissaries, Customhouse officers, and artillerymen, were marching through the town. General Daubigny had been received by a large crowd at the Cours Belzunce with cries of "Vive l'Armee." In the Rue de Sion some Italians appeared at the windows of a house surrounded by the mob and made threatening gestures, whereupon the police and troops dispersed the mob and cleared the house. They also tore down a placard threatening with incendiarism manufacturers continuing to employ Italians. A Marseilles paper of this morning advocates the expulsion of all Italians who cannot provide themselves with a kind of certificate from employers enswering for their good behaviour.

In the Chamber to-day M. Constans, questioned by M. Bouchet, said he had no full details of the Marseilles disturbances. There were 30,000 Italian Workmen out of the 300,000 inhabitants, and it was very difficult to guard against conflicts. The most rigorous precautions were being taken, and he hoped to-night would pass over without fresh disorders. M. Vlette, suggested the despatch of gendarmerie to the Doubs, where Italian navvies constructing the Voujaucourt line had committed two murders and other outrages. This very morning a farmer had been assassinated. M. Constans replied that these offences had no connexion with Marseilles, and would be repressed by ordinary means.

Later telegrams report a visit by five French workmen to a tannery to threaten the proprietor that unless he dismieesd his 500 or 600 Italians they would prevent them entering the yard. The trades unions, they said, had decreed this. Great excitement still prevails, and scuffles continue, as also numerous arrests. Troops are stationed in all quarters of the city. Cafés and public houses are to be closed till further notice at 2 p.m. The Mayor has issued a proclamation urging good citizens to abstain from all violence and disorder.

June 21.

Order has been restored in Marseilles. Last night passed over without disturbance and the troops returned to their barracks at 4 a.m. The Italian workmen entered the tan-yard without molestation. The men who had threatened to intercept them were prowling round, but soldiers were stationed at the entrance. The Trades Union Federation is to meet to-night to draw up a protest against nationalist quarrels and to assert human brotherhood, which knows no frontiers. The effects of the riots add little to what is already known, but seem to show that the Italians concerted a wholesale revenge for the isolated cases of maltreatment of which they were at first the victims. The judicial proceedings commenced to-day. Three Frenchmen were sentenced to two, three, and four months' imprisonment respectively for inciting the mob to fall on the Italians. An Italian found drunk with a revolver in his possession was sentenced to six days' imprisonment.

To-night's telegrams report that there is slight excitement at certain points, and that, as a precaution, the troops will be posted in the streets all night.

June 23.

Marseilles remains quiet. Sixty-four delegates of the Trades Unions have published a protest against the riots, which, they say, were due to "persons not belonging to any Trade Union ranged under the flag of the Social Republic" They urge their constituents to hold aloof from all proceedings tending to destroy the legacy of the Revolution. The French victims of the riots were buried to-day, the Mayor and a large crowd following the procession. A considerable number of Italians are returning to Italy. Only one of the wounded is still in a precarious state. Among the episodes of Sunday night was a scuffle between about 20 persons of each nationality in the Rue Hoche. The Italians were armed with knives, the French with legs of chairs and flints. The skirmish lasted from 11 p.m. till 2 a.m. and at dawn the street presented fragments of chairs and pools of blood; several of the combatants were seriously injured. Another incident was a police visit to the Rue de la Couronne, where 66 Italians were arrested. About 4 a.m. on Monday the French and Italian bricklayers had a pitched battle in the Place d'Aix; after a quarter of an hour's fighting the latter took to flight. At the docks the Frenchmen threatened not to go to work unless the Italians were dismissed, but the Mayor induced them to begin work as usual. The Hotel Dieu on Monday morning was surrounded by a throng of the friends of the victims, their countenances full of gloom. Several Italians were flung into the harbour, but escaped with a ducking. A fire in the Rue Ste. Anne at 11 a.m. on Monday was attributed to Italians living in that street and who had taken refuge in a wine shop. The police accordingly arrested 30 of them; another party of Italians were apprehended in a house in the Rue de la Couronne, whence they had been flinging all kinds of missiles on passers-by in the Place Ste. Anne. Three Italians were attacked by a party of 500 Frenchmen; one was felled, the others sought refuge in a tramcar, and the passengers including several ladies, who made energetic use of their umbrellas, did all they could to protect them, but they were dragged out and were about to be thrown into the harbour when some Customs officers rescued them. A young Italian, only arriving that very day at Marseilles, and entering a tramcar, betrayed his nationality by a broad brimmed wideawake, was dragged out, beaten, and had to be arrested by the gendarmes in order to save him from certain death. Some of the Italian prisoners were greeted by the mob with cries of "*Fusillez-les, ces voleurs, ces assassins!*"

Seven Italian rioters were convicted to-day and sentenced to from a fortnight's to three months' imprisonment, while a Frenchman was sent to prison for 12 months for stealing an Italian flag from a wine shop and inciting a mob to attack the Italians. In his speech at the funeral of several Frenchmen, the Mayor, described the deceased as falling defenceless, the victims of a cowardly and criminal fanaticism. The calamity which had befallen the city was irreparable. He expressed confidence in full light being thrown on the affair, applauded the firmness and conciliation of the authorities, called for the punishment of the criminals, and remarked that whenever individual passion usurped the place of law, confusion, disorder, and deplorable misfortunes followed. The investigation was going on, and when, the citizens having become calmer and more circumspect, the facts could be more coolly weighed, a lesson would remain which could not be forgotten. The institutions cherished by Marseilles were a guarantee that, law being respected, justice would be done. The Mayor concluded by exclaiming, "Vive la Republique," which was repeated by the bystanders.

Isolated scuffles between Italians and Frenchmen have occurred in Paris and several provincial towns, but have led to nothing serious. There is talk of a meeting of Italian residents in Paris to assure M. Grevy of their regret and of their friendship for France.

JUNE 23.

At Marseilles there has been a third death, that of the Italian who was arrested drunk while threatening his assailants with a knife. Five thousand Italians usually enter the city every month on their way to or from America. The riots have curtailed the stay of some of these, and yesterday's steamer for Genoa and other Italian ports took away 130 Italians, about half of whom, however, had been residents in Marseilles. To-day the police-court sentenced a Frenchman to six days' imprisonment and another to two months', and an Italian to 16 francs fine. Three Italians, charged with carrying prohibited arms, were dismissed, the witnesses summoned against them not appearing. A number of affrays elsewhere are reported. At Nancy a Frenchman has been killed, an Italian stabbing him in the head. Five Italians were arrested. At Joigny an Italian has stabbed a man in the breast. At Vitry-sur-Seine a market gardeneer has received several stabs. At Pont de l'Arche, in an affray between French and Italian navvies, two men were wounded. At Vaivre three French youths have been attacked by Piedmontese workmen, nine of whom were arrested. At Choisy-le-Roi Italian workmen tried to rescue a comrade arrested for drunkenness. In Belleville, M. Gambetta's Parisian constituency, a mob of some scores smashed the windows of a lodging-house occupied by Italians.

All these and other proofs of ill-feeling between Italians and Frenchmen are being viewed with some complacency in Germany, and the *Cologne Gazette* bluntly says:—"Should there again be a war between France and Germany, we have, as circumstances will long remain, a certain ally beyond the Alps."

THE FEELING IN ITALY.

ROME, June 20.

In the Chamber this afternoon, Signor Mancini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to Signor Massari, fully confirmed the news received here, first by telegram and to-day by letter, regarding the affair of the Italian Club at Marseilles. The Minister said that both the French and Italian autorities in Marseilles had done their utmost to prevent any insult being offered to the arms of the club, and that their conduct had been perfectly correct; but his statement in this respect the Chamber received with ironical comments. Regarding the events of the following evening, when it is reported, there were disturbances between the Italians and the Marseillaise, ending in bloodshed, the Minister said that he could give the Chamber no information, as the report from the Consul had not arrived; but he had sent the necessary instructions to the Italian Ambassador in Paris in order that the most energetic measures for the protection of the Italians might be taken, and he did not doubt that the French Government would be interested in preventing acts calculated to disturb the good relations between the two countries.

It is impossible to describe the indignation this affair has aroused in Rome.

June 21.

The first part of this afternoon's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was taken up with a series of interrogations, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the lamentable doings in Marseilles on Sunday evening, but, with one exception, they were mere questions put according to the individual promptings of separate members. The profound impression of the present disastrous consequences of the ill-humour, to say no more, which the Tunisian affair has generated between Italy and France is such that this morning a meeting of some 20 or 30 Deputies, among whom were Signori Nicotera, De Renzis, Billia Martini, and Oliva, was held to consider, without reference to party, what course should be followed in actual circumstances. Some were in favour of interrogations conveying a strong sense of remonstrative indignation but a conviction of the necessity for perfect calm and self-possession on the part of the Chamber prevailing, it was decided that Signori Nicotera and Billia should couch their interrogations in corresponding terms. Signor Billia, therefore, simply asked the Minister to give a clear and precise statement of the facts. Signor Nicotera asked what the Government had done or intended doing for the re-establishment of good relations between the Government of France and that of Italy, and what they had done for the protection of Italian interests and the national dignity. Signor Bovion, Republican, said that he addressed his interrogation to France rather than to the Italian Government. He reminded her that several times which had caused a temporary injury to Italy had invariably wrought permanent injury to France, and that whenever an open or secret pretender to the dictatorship had desired to employ the force of arms in the streets of Paris he had first made a trial of them against Italy. He believed France was acting wrongly, and urged upon the Italians the necessity for silence and concentration. In reply, Signor Mancini, said that M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire had declared to General Cialdini how deeply interested the French Government were in the re-establishment of order, and had reminded him that the Italians in Marseilles numbered 50,000. Signor Mancini added that the facts were most serious and lamentable, and it was better all things needful not to aggravate them by inopportune discussions and unjust distrust. The Italian Government, he said, were determined severely to repress any public manifestations, for both France and Italy had a common enemy against whom it was necessary they should be on their guard. The actual state of feelings between France and Italy had arisen through a conflict of economic interests; and regarding the fallacious interrogations given to a *fait accompli*, Europe had not as yet expressed a definitive judgment. The relations between the two governments were friendly and benevolent, and on both sides the intentions were good. Only yesterday France had communicated to the Italian Government her desire to enter, without delay, upon the new Treaty of Commerce to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He recommended union in the work of pacification and the avoiding of irritating discussions. Signor Billia said he left to the Ministers the responsibility of their political conduct. Signor Nicotera repeated that the Chamber asked that they intended for the re-establishment of good relations between France and Italy, and the reply given was not such as satisfied him. He would make no motion now, but he should range himself against the Ministers.

June 22.

In the Chamber this afternoon questions were put to Signor Depretis, Minister of the Interior, by Signor Francica, regarding the arrests made during the demonstrations in Rome on Monday evening, and by the Duke San Donato and Signor de Zerbi concerning the demonstrations last night at Genoa and Naples. The Duke San Donato said it was impossible for any Italian to remain insensible to the lamentable events which had occurred at Marseilles, and that emotion was increased on hearing the declaration published by a French gentleman, M. Gibon, that he was in the balcony of the Italian Club when the troops passed, and out of respect for truth he had protested against the accusation that the hisses had proceeded from there. There was more than sufficient to explain and justify the agitation this affair had caused in Italy, though for his part he wished quiet and fslience had been observed. Signor Zerbi acknowledged that, while it was the duty of the Government to support the national dignity, it was also under the obligation of maintaining public order. Nevertheless, he did not desire that by force of counselling calmness the country should be chlororformed into such a state that it would be impossible to arouse public enthusiasm in supreme moments. The Minister, in reply, said that the arrests in Rome had been made when a demonstration relating to the municipal elections had assumed the character of one hostile to a neighbouring State. For the same reason the authorities had interfered in the other cities, with the effect that the French Consul in Naples had thanked them for what they had done. The Government had sent precise instructions to the Prefects to be absolute in suppressing all demonstrations against the neighbouring State. He felt the obligation resting upon him, and was determined to be inexorably severe in preventing any persons getting the upper hand and imposing their will above the action of the Government.

The demonstration in Naples was orderly throughout, but after it was ended a Frenchman addressed some insulting words to a group of students and then disappeared in the crowd. Enraged at this, they dashed off to the French club in the Via Monte Oliveto, and, smashing the windows, tore down the club sign.

JUNE 23.

The excitement caused by the events at Marseilles continues, but it is abundantly evident that the Prefects are promptly carrying out the instructions which signor Depretis stated in the Chamber yesterday he had peremptorily sent them. A second demonstration was made in Naples last night, but, as at Turin the night before the authorities were already in possession of the streets, the routes leading to the French Consulate were lined by soldiers, the crowd was dispersed by the usual legal intimation, preceded by three trumpet calls, and some 30 persons were arrested. At Palermo, also, an imposing demonstration, in which a large proportion of the better class of citizens took part, was made. Their cry was *Viva l' onore d' Italia!* Finding the streets leading to the French Consulate occupied by the troops, they went to the palace of the Prefecture, where, a depution from the crowd having been admitted and the prefect having promised to communicate their sentiments to the Government, they quietly dispersed. It is stated that the Palermitans are preparing a patriotic procession for this evening. The demonstration at Turin was also repeated last night, but without any noteworthy incident. The Prefect, from his balcony exhorted the crowd to be calm.—*Times.*

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THE TEKKE DEPUTATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23rd.

The *Golos* gives a detailed account of the visit of the Tekkés to the Grand Duke Michael's family yesterday, incidentally showing that the reports of the three Merv deputies negotiating with the Russian Government are altogether a mistake. There are no Merv deputies here, only one Merv Elder, who came or was brought by Tekme Sirdar, as explained at the time. In addition to Tekme Sirdar's party, two Tekkes from Geok Tepe arrived subsequently, after the presentation of the Tekkes to the Emperor, and these were presented with the original deputation yesterday. One of these, named Akez Kuly Sirdar, wears a Russian silver medal with the Stanislaus ribbon, presented to him by General Scobeleff, being the first Akhal Tekke chief who tendered his submission. The second Tekke is also from Geok Tepe. These two Akhal Tekkes, in the effusive language of the Court chronicler, entreated the Grand Duke almost with tears to intercede for them and obtain an audience of the white Crar, as their brethren had had. One account adds, that otherwise they would return dishonoured. It is needless to observe that this is not the attitude of negotiators. The Grand Duke promised to present their request, and on parting trusted the Tekkes would engage in peaceful occupations, expressing to the Elder from Mery the hope that his people would live in peace with their new neighbours. On returning to St. Petersburg, six Tekkes were each presented by the War Minister with a dark blue velvet robe lined with silk, except Tekme Sirdar, whose khalat was of a deep red of superior quality of velvet, ornamented with two rows of silver braid. Alkmer, a precocious little boy of ten years, was in his uniform of the Puenil cavalry school. When asked if he would not be dull when his father left, he replied, "No, his presence will prevent that." On a former occasion, when told there were certain hours for running about and playing, he replied that he did not want to play, but to outrun his schoolfellows in lessons, indicating the extraordinary precocity of the child, whilst the men were more like children. According to the reporter, all were in ecstacies with their gracious reception and gorgeous presents, doubtless a timely and judicious investment on the part of the onthorities. Perhaps some persons, who look for intrigue at every point, will hardly yet be satisfied as to the reported negotiations of the three Merv deputies notwithstanding that it appears there are no such persons here.

THE *FREIHEIT* TRIAL.

The points of law reserved in the trial of Herr Most, editor of the *Freiheit*, were decided on the 18th June. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, with Mr. A. L. Smith and Mr. Poland, appeared for the Crown; Mr. A. Sullivan appeared for the prisoner.

Lord Coleridge then proceeded to pronounce his judgment, that the direction was right and that the conviction ought to be affirmed. The words of the statute, he said, were quite general, "if any person shall encourage or endeavour to persuade any one to murder any other person." The doubt that arose in my mind and which I think upon consideration quite unfounded, was, whether the words of the statute were satisfied by a publication broadcast, and circulated generally, which, if directed orally to a particular person or to a number of persons or addressed in writing to a particular person or to a number of persons, would undoubtedly be within the enactment. That doubt has been entirely cleared away. It was not necessary to enter into the history of this enactment; it may be assumed that it was taken from the Irish Acts. But we have nothing to do with the history of the statute, unless the words are so doubtful as to require a historical investigation to explain their meaning. If the words are doubtful, then such an inquiry may be admitted to clear away the doubt. But in the present case there does no appear to be any doubt; we have to deal with a paper proved to have been written and published by the prisoner, and intended by him, as the jury have found, to be read by the subscribers or readers of the *Freiheit*. We have to deal with an article which the jury have found, most rightly, to be naturally and reasonably intended to encourage, or endeavour to persuade any person who should read it, to murder any Sovereign or any person, crowned or uncrowned, at the head of the State, in any country, as the article itself says, "from Constantinople to Washington." And the question simply is whether, upon these facts, which are undisputed, the case comes within the words of this enactment? In my opinion it very cleary does; for there has been an encouraging or endeavouring to persuade, and it has been so none the less because the prisoner has not directly or personally addressed any particular person. The case has been well put thus, that an incitement addressed orally to 1,200 persons is not the less addressed to every individual among them because it is addressed to them all, for it is addressed to every one of those who hear it; and so of a printed paper circulated among a number of persons. Nor is it the less an encouragement or incitement to murder because it is also a scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel. The Legislature deemed that the remedy against libels of this class was not sufficient, and the punishment to be inflicted under this enactment is more severe than for a seditious libel. On the whole, therefore, I am clearly of opinion that the case comes within the terms of this statute, that the direction was right, and that the conviction must be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Grove concurred. If, he said, the prisoner had written a letter to any one, inciting him to murder a particular Sovereign, no one would doubt that it would be within the statute, and it could not be the less so because it was also addressed to others. The fact that 100 or 1,200 similar papers had been issued surely did not extenuate the offence, but rather enhanced it. In the hands of each person to whom it came it operated as an encouragement or incitement to murder, and there was evidence in this case that the paper actually came to the hands of some one. There was evidence, therefore, to sustain the charge, the direction was right, and the conviction must be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Denman also concurred. The sole question was, he said, whether there was any evidence which brought the case within the statute. He thought that there was, and that the words of the statute, which spoke of "any person," were amply satisfied by the evidence. The publication libel, if of such a nature as this, might amount to an encouraging or endeavouring to incite to murder. And because the punishment for a mere seditious libel was not deemed sufficient for offences of this kind, this statute was passed, which imposed a more severe penalty. Even supposing that (as Mr. Sullivan in his able argument had contended) "any person" meant some definite person, he thought that the words satisfied by the evidence for the publisher of the paper must have intended that it should come to the hands of any one who bought it.

Mr. Baron Huddleston also concurred, and cited a case in the time of Lord Chancellor Parker, when it was held that an advertisement issued to incite persons to give evidence for the advertiser in the hope of reward, was as criminal as if addressed to some particular person; for (said the Chancellor) it was addressed to all persons, rogues and honest men, and was not the less criminal because addressed to more than one. So here it was sufficient that the paper was addressed to the whole world, to the public generally, as it recommended the murder of other persons. It was not the less encouraging to murder because circulated generally.

Mr. Justice Watkin Williams also concurred, observing that the jury had found that the prisoner was guilty of this offence of encouraging others to commit murder, and upon the only question of law reserved he had no doubt—viz, that there was nothing to impeach the conviction, and there was abundant evidence to sustain it. The conviction, therefore, was upheld, and

Lord Coleridge stated that sentence would be pronounced on the 29th at the Central Criminal Court.

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PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts.....	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.	
Pints	" 3 4	"	7 doz.
Hogsheads..	" 60	0 per hhd.	

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS—Pauillac.....in quarts. Rs. 10 0 per doz.
Pauillac Medoc.. " " 10 0 "
BRANDY—Prince Napoleon. " " 17 0 "
FROM Messrs. BRANDENBURG, FRERRY, BORDEAUX.
CLARETS—Medoc .....in quarts. Rs. 9 12 per doz.
Pauillac..... " " 10 0 "
Pontet Canet..... " " 14 4 "
Chateau Leoville. " " 14 4 "
BRANDY—Giraffe ..... " " 17 0 "
Vieux Cognac ..... " " 21 0 "
FROM ANTON EBERHALK. SCHWECHAT NR. VIENNA.
BEER in cases of 4 dozen quarts.....Rs. 6 8 per doz.
" " 6 " pints ..... " 4 0 "
TERMS—Cash.
BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy:

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs. 9-0 per keg.
lbo. F do. " 12-0 do.
lbo. FF do. " 12-8 do.
lbo. FFF do. " 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins F in cases of 25 lbs. " 10-8 per doz lb.
lbo. FF do. " 11-0 do.
lbo. FFF do. " 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins F do. " 9-8 do.
lbo. FF do. " 10-0 do.
lbo. FFF do. " 11-0 do.
lbo. A W I American do. " 18-0 do.
lbo. U S Rifle do. " 24-0 do.
lbo. No. 6 Cannister do. " 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the human hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s., 4s. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant cleansing, healthful qualities on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It a most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which had been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valu